

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.			
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Louisville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Nashville Accommod. 8.40	4.15	Nashville Accommod. 8.40	4.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	4.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	4.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	4.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	4.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R.R.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
N. O. Mail (daily) 8.40	3.15	N. O. Mail (daily) 8.40	3.15
Express (daily except Sunday) 8.50	3.50	Express (daily except Sunday) 8.50	3.50
Freight (daily except Sunday) 8.50	3.50	Freight (daily except Sunday) 8.50	3.50
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
M. BURKE, Gen'l Supt.			
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R.R.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Charleston daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Supt.			

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Little Rock daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Supt.			
PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Paducah daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
M. BURKE, Supt.			

RAILROADS.			
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
Great Southern Railroad.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
SCHEDULE.			
Express train leaves daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express train leaves daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Mail train leaves daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Mail train leaves daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight train leaves daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight train leaves daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
JOHN T. FLYNN, Supt. Memphis Div.			


MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE RAILROAD.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.			
Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1875.		Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1875.	
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1875, trains will run as follows:		ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1875, trains will run as follows:	
New Orleans mail, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	New Orleans mail, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express train, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express train, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight and passenger trains, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight and passenger trains, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
M. BURKE, Supt.			

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Charleston daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.			
Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1875.		Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1875.	
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1875, trains will run as follows:		ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1875, trains will run as follows:	
Mail train, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Mail train, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express train, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express train, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight and passenger trains, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight and passenger trains, daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
M. BURKE, Supt.			

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
NEW YORK,			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
LITTLE MIAMI, PANHANDLE and Pennsylvania Route.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
Shortest and Quickest to all Eastern Cities.			
Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
THROUGH FROM Cincinnati to New York in 26 HOURS.			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
ALL SATURDAY TRAINS RUN through to New York without detention.			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
For Through Tickets, APPLY AT Ticket Offices Throughout the South and Southwest.			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and other Eastern cities WITHOUT CHANGE.			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
THE ONLY LINE WITH WHICH PASSENGERS from the South make Direct Connections at Louisville with Through Cars for New York, ARRIVING ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE of all other lines. Time from Louisville to New York.			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
Only Thirty-Two Hours			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE			
Memphis daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Nashville daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Express daily (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15	Freight (except Sunday) 8.40	3.15
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.			



PUBLIC LEDGER.



ILLUSTRATED.

HOME Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS.

Office, No. 20 Madison St.

LOUIS HANAUER, - President

F. M. WHITE, - Vice President

R. P. BOLLING, - Secretary

DIRECTORS:

LOUIS HANAUER, of Schoolfield,

F. M. WHITE, of F. M. White & Co.

J. H. McLELLAN, of Guy, McO. & Co.

HENRY WITTER, of H. Witter & Co.

M. C. PEARCE, of Pearce, Rogers & Co.

T. B. HAYNES, of T. B. Haynes & Co.

N. MALATISTA, of N. Malatista & Co.

Eight Dollars per Annum

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

Fifteen Cents Per Week

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PUBLIC LEDGER

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 13 Madison street.

The Public Ledger is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carrier, by mail (in advance). One year, \$15; six months, \$8; three months, \$5; one month, \$2.50. Outside free.

Newspapers supplied at 25 cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger,

Published every Tuesday at \$2 per annum (in advance). Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable. Selected manuscripts will not be returned.

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For one week.....2.00 "

For two weeks.....3.50 "

For three weeks.....5.00 "

For one month.....7.50 "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY:

First insertion.....\$1.00 per square subsequent insertions.....50 "

Eight lines of nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line, without charge for business or otherwise, must be addressed to

M. WHITEHORE, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE LATEST MOON STORY.

A Telescope of Toughened Glass Turned on the Moon—was the Discovery that was Made.

Paris Cor. New York Graphic.]

M. Bastie's process of toughening glass has already been productive of valuable results in the arts; it has been reserved for M. Lestinat-Corseau to make it still more valuable in the sciences by employing glass treated in M. Bastie's way for optical purposes. He has constructed therewith the lens of a large telescope with which he has thus far resolved, and by employing the Rutherford method, has photographed three fourths of the visible surface of the moon in Scorpio. Besides the results of which I have spoken, of the revolution of nebulae not previously seen, the discoveries in regard to lunar topography, and in general to selenography of all kinds, are of the utmost importance. When in Russia astronomers were first turning their attention to that glittering surface on the moon which was supposed by them to be a huge mirror erected by the lunar inhabitants for the purpose of establishing a sort of telegraphic communication with the people of the earth, it happened that M. Lestinat-Corseau was supervising the near completion of his telescope at the works of M. Echard, the contractor of the new instrument for the Paris Conservatory. M. Lestinat-Corseau has turned his telescope upon the moon, and has found, indeed, the glittering surface, but with very conclusively shown that its use is not that which has been attributed to it. Without entirely conclusive evidence, it has long been thought that the moon is without an atmosphere, although many have asserted that, on account of the fact that the moon's center of gravity is some eight miles away from its center of sphericity, the air and water of that planet had gravitated to that side of the moon which is never turned toward the earth. Able investigators have shown the falsity of both propositions; there is an atmosphere on the moon which envelops it as ours does the earth. From his investigations with his instrument, which practically brings the moon within ten miles of the earth for purposes of observation within a limited area, M. Lestinat-Corseau has shown that in the moon there are "beings" shaped generally like men, but much larger, and that thousands of them are working toward some common end with a mirror which, instead of being one hundred feet in diameter as supposed, is only a few feet in diameter. It is swung on gimbal, or gigantic supports in such a way as to turn in any desired direction, and from the fact that it is generally turned in such a direction that its rays strike over an enormous field of work seems to be growing grain, it seems evident that it is used to concentrate the rays of the sun in such a way as to render possible the growth of the crops on the moon, which is cold and in most places barren, as it has hitherto been supposed to be in all places. What a hot-house is in winter on the earth the mirror of the lunar men is to them, save that it supplies them with food by concentrating the rays of light and heat and throwing them upon the fields. As it turns, and an unbearable light like that of the sun has been thrown on the eyes of the observer, so that at times he is forced to observe with a colored glass over the object glass of his instrument. He describes the men as looking like a colony of gigantic miners living in huts, upon which, at stated hours—hence the observed regularity of the signalling—the light and warmth are permitted to fall. At other times the rays of the mirror are concentrated on what looks like black earth, perhaps with a purpose of warming it and making it suitable for the future raising of other crops.

It is indubitable that there is a lunar atmosphere, since not only do plants grow—and this necessitates an atmosphere like our own—and men live, but M. Lestinat-Corseau has seen gigantic birds wheeling around the awful crags and above the mighty chasms of the moon. He has seen them descend in flocks toward the grain-fields, but also has seen at such times the rays of the mirror turned directly upon them—not slanting as to the grain, but directly so that they have fallen lifeless to the earth and eagerly been devoured by the men. It is M. Lestinat-Corseau's opinion that these are convicts or men who for some reason have been banished from the warmer and more habitable lunar hemisphere as to a sort of Siberia, where they must work out their own purposes and live only through their own indubitable exertions.

If this supposition be correct, it shows that on that portion of the lunar surface which is hidden forever from our high degree of civilization must have been reached. It seems impossible that the huge mirror could have been constructed by those beings who use it, under the circumstances in which they are now placed; to construct such a contrivance

presupposes the existence of vast fooded and skilled workmen, of food to support them in their work of division of labor, and, in short, of all that we know under the name of civilization—but a civilization of a degree of perfection which we, at least, have not yet reached.

There are other considerations which render this great discovery highly probable. The moon, during the long ages since it was first cut off from the earth, has passed through all the phases of the earth. Meteoric stones which have fallen on the earth show that the celestial bodies are composed of the same substances as the earth. The moon must have passed through changes analogous with those which have taken place in the earth; it must have had its azoic, plaezoic and mesozoic ages; and, as time passed on, and it grew into such a condition as that which on earth rendered possible the existence of man, beings like him must have appeared on the moon. Where we now are the lunar men were ages ago, and if they have had that peculiarly human ability to adapt themselves to their surroundings, so that, through climatic changes which kill off less intelligent beings, we are enabled to live on, they would certainly, in modified form, be able to cope with such adverse circumstances which, without human intelligence, would crush off other animals except those which like the birds seen by M. Lestinat-Corseau, they chose to keep for their own use.

DIAMOND.

The Nearest Approaches to an Artificial Production of the Genuine Gem.

Scientific American.]

Sydney Smith once observed that it required a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head. We do not know whether the anonymous individual who has just sent us a letter signed, "A Fried" hails from the o' cakes; but we fear such must be the case, in view of the merciless hauling over the coals which he inflicts upon us for our recent innocent remarks on a cheap jewelry swindle. We might endure the letter in silence and lock the suffering it causes in our lacerated breast, but now the veneered diamond man himself writes our paragraph into a commendatory testimonial, and publishes it as such in his brazen advertisements.

Seriously, however, for the sake possibly of others who may also have misunderstood our meaning, and in order to furnish the diamond (?) merchant with a new paragraph for future advertisements, we may plainly state that the wonderful discovery is a miserable deception. Science has never been able to produce the diamond artificially, though countless attempts have been made. Professor Silliman, by the aid of an intense heat, has made little globules from plumbago, which were transparent, and which resembled the genuine stone; so also globules have been obtained from apparently fused charcoal, but close examination showed them to contain iron and carbon, which proved that the charcoal had never been perfectly fused. Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, by means of a delagator, succeeded in obtaining a metallic luster from intensely heated charcoal. Casnardi de Laour pretended to have discovered the ingredients of the gem; but the small crystals shown by him turned out to be peculiar silicates, which polarized light differently from the diamond. M. Despretz has conducted experiments which are probably the furthest advanced of any. By violatic acid he prepared a pure carbon from sugar candy, which was deposited in the shape of microscopic crystals in black octohedrons, or colorless translucent plates, the whole of which had the hardness of the powder of the diamond, and which disappeared on combustion without leaving any perceptible residue. Being, however, only in powder, it was impossible to isolate and weigh these crystals, or to determine their index of refraction, or angles of polarization, the two tests which infallibly distinguish the true diamond. It is reported, but we know of no confirmatory evidence, that a mixture of chloride of carbon and alcohol, when acted upon by galvanic currents for six months, is decomposed with a result similar to the above.

Valencia, Davillier and Dore passed a frightful ravine, into which a diligence had been precipitated, carrying in its fall both horses and travelers.—*Scribner for December.*

Origin and Secrecy of Invention.

A century ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, visitors vigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were heged in by the set fenses of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmations. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his people, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabernacle of Meissen. What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain, that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen the equal, was manufactured for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulosity of the operatives ever revealed it.

Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. The manufacture of linare in Europe originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that linare is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place of cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret upon which James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the channel, and became himself master of the secret and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

The Humble-Bee.

We noted, a few weeks ago, that an acclimatization society of New Zealand had applied to authorities in England for a transportation of humble-bees to their island. In answer to that request, two nests of the required insects were lately dispatched to New Zealand by Mr. Frank Buckland. They were packed in separate boxes, and every provision made for their welfare during the voyage, which, it is expected, will terminate in January. Humble-bees are not native of New Zealand, and their presence is desired there for the purpose of fertilizing the red clover. The proboscis of the honey-bee does not reach down to the pollen of the clover, and therefore, it is no help in transporting the grains from flower to flower. It is expected that, by performing this essential service, the humble bee will secure the production of clover seed, and thereby enable the agriculturist to extend the cultivation of this useful crop.

GROCERIES.

WM. DEAN & CO.

We are receiving this week,

N. Y. State Buckwheat Flour, Choice Creamery and Roll Butter, 25 lbs and half bbls Extra Choice Pickles, New Molasses and Sugar, Chow-chow by the Gallon, Mixed Pickles by the Gallon, French Mustard by the Gallon, 100 bbls of the celebrated Emerald Isle Flour, 10 cases Russian Mustard, the finest flavored Mustard in the world, New Figs and Raisins, Extra Mess Mackerel in bbls and kits, Fresh Irish Oatmeal, Large Assortment of Canned Goods, 10 half chests of Fresh Teas, fine grades.

We make to extra charge for roasting or grinding Coffee. Having our own WATER POWER, it is done with very little expense.

WM. DEAN & CO.,

189 Poplar Street.

LADIES' RESTAURANT.

HOWARD'S.

The Pride of Memphis.

LADIES' Restaurant and Confectionery

283 MAIN STREET.

NO HOTEL OR RESTAURANT IN THIS city affords a luxury which cannot be found at Howard's. Genuine French and home-made confections. 4-171

DISPENSARY.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

99 1/2 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

THIS INSTITUTION WAS ESTABLISHED in 1843 by a special act of the Legislature. The object is to relieve the suffering, and the most skillful treatment for a reasonable fee. Eighteen years' successful practice enables us to guarantee a perfect cure in any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Night Emissions, Impotency, Mental and Physical Debility, and finally resulting in absolute insanity if allowed to run too long without proper treatment. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all affections of the Urinary Organs cured in the shortest possible time. All Female Complaints speedily and perfectly